

The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., NOV. 5, 1868

THE ELECTION—THE RESULT—OUR DUTY.

This week every portion of this vast country has witnessed more or less of excitement. This week in every State, in every county, in every city and town in the United States have the people voted for the election of a chief magistrate of this great nation.

As yet we have heard the result from but few States, but we have heard enough to satisfy us that GEN. GRANT has been elected by a large majority of the electoral vote.

But enough of this. GEN. GRANT has been elected the next President of the United States, and it is with him that we now have to deal.

towards with the prudence necessary to effect a complete and final defeat. But when these constitutions were once fixed upon us, for a time at least, in spite of our opposition, we advised submission with the best grace possible, to what we saw was inevitable, and going into the Presidential campaign upon existing and living issues.

There is no evidence that the reconstruction measures ever met with the full approbation of Gen Grant. He is well known to have been at one time strongly in favor of carrying out the policy of President Johnson.

But whether Gen. Grant will pursue such a course or not remains to be seen. We sincerely hope that he will. The country demands repose, and it was because we thought that the administration of Gov. Seymour would give repose to the country that we supported him.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Daniel Dechert, of the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail, in company with a number of Marylanders, recently made a visit to the South for the purpose of viewing the country.

FROM HAGERSTOWN TO COLUMBIA, S. C.—In our last issue we left the reader on our journey over the N. C. R. R.—We spoke of the country through which we had been passing as very fine and improving in appearance.

Engineer Green, understanding that we could not fully appreciate the fine country through which we were passing, without enjoying some of its luxuries, in the kindness of his heart sent a telegram to Mr. C. S. Brown, Proprietor of the "Boydton Hotel," Salisbury, notifying that gentle-

man of the hungry Marylanders he had aboard his train, and ordering station.—When we reached the Salisbury station a Bass was in waiting, which conveyed us up to the town and to the "Boydton Hotel," where a really sumptuous dinner was spread before us.

The town of Salisbury is delightfully situated, in the heart of a splendid wheat growing section of the State, and has a population we would suppose of some three or four thousand inhabitants. It has a number of good buildings, mostly built of brick, and wears an appearance of business thrift.

OUR LABOR.

We alluded last week to the presence in our town of three citizens of western New York, who came to Virginia for the purpose of purchasing lands.

Our remark of these gentlemen while here struck us forcibly. They said that the field labor now employed in this State, made up in most part of unenfranchised negroes, is cheaper and more reliable, than the labor employed where they came from.

That negro labor is cheaper than the white labor of the North, we have no doubt. But we have always supposed that it was less reliable. Nobody loves to work; we all labor from necessity; or a desire of gain; or from some other motive than a mere love of the thing.

Yet they are not all so. Many of the negroes are good laborers; the others may become such. It is difficult to get a man to work constantly and closely who is not working for himself.

THE LETTER OF A SUICIDE.

From the Baltimore Gazette. On the 16th of September, Col. H. M. Beckley committed suicide at the Malby House, in this city. He was a native of Virginia, and had been held in high esteem as an upright and honest man.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1868.

My Dear Friend: This is the last time I shall ever address you, for even before you receive this I will be dead.

grew on me so rapidly that before I was aware of it I was satisfied nowhere save when engaged in gaming. In sober, reflecting moments I knew and realize that it was ruining me, but so complete was the strange infatuation that although I resolved over and over again to abstain, with each re-occurring temptation, I was sure to fall.

A little over twelve months I sought to strengthen my good resolutions by connecting myself with the Church, and thus draw around me the mantle of her protection. I succeeded until I came to Baltimore. I came here, as you are aware, nearly bankrupt, and the insidious whispirings of hope that I might retrieve my broken fortunes kept whispering to me, until at last, unable to withstand temptation, I fell, and was lost.

Oh, my dear, dear friend, never, never touch a card, not even for amusement.—I commenced for amusement. I lost \$1,650 at a faro bank. I have a letter to him which I hope you will deliver, asking him to return one-half to my family, who are left destitute.

My family will be left destitute, but they are innocent, and God has promised to care for the widow and orphan. If I could have had any hope that some kind friend would have listened to my tale of shame, and then helped me out of it until I could have gone to work and paid him. But who would trust me after a confession that I had deceived others?—Oh, what All the letters I have written I leave in your charge to be forwarded to their destination.

Your unhappy and ruined friend, H. M. BECKLEY.

On the question whether doubled distilled whiskey must pay double tax, Evans, the Secretary and Rollins fail to agree.

MARRIED.

November 1st, by the Rev. W. Kimball, James T. Julian and Lucinda Mi-schheimer, both of this county. At the residence of the bride's father, in Stanley county, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Dr. Redd, Rev. D. R. Branton, President of Thomasville Female College, to Miss Jennie V. Mauney, daughter of Mr. Val-entine Mauney.

In this county, Oct. 29th, by the Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. Felix G. Benson to Miss Ala A. Tarrh. On the 2d inst., at the residence of N. F. Freeland, Esq., in Iredell county, by Rev. George B. Wetmore, Dr. Richard W. Mills, to Miss Mollie Scroggs.

SALISBURY MARKETS.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices, including Bacon, Corn, Cattle, Hogs, etc.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. EWING.

The Nat. Intelligencer, of the 26th inst., contains an important paper from President Johnson to Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., dated the 24th inst., and written at the request of the latter. He gives a rapid review of the financial history of the country and the present alarming condition of its finances.

At the close of the Mexican war, in 1849, the debt incurred amounted to \$64,000,000, and was about the same, when the war with the Southern States began in 1861. The entire cost of the government, for seventy two years, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 30th of June 1861, had only been \$1,700,000,000.

The President states that the public debt, at the close of the war, amounted to \$2,600,000,000, but in February, 1866, it exceeded \$2,800,000,000. From the 1st of July 1865, to the 30th of June 1866, it is estimated that the cost of the government, for four years, in a time of peace, will have been \$1,600,000,000.

"In making this comparison, we should remember that during the long interval between 1789 and 1861 the Government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities, and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes.

The startling facts, thus concisely stated, suggest an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in the excitement of daily abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the most oppressive character.

The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discounted, as involving taxation so heavy to be borne, and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the Government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources of income, would add to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now so great a drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered in the hands of the few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The debtors would become the servants of the leaders—the creditors the masses of the people. It is now our business that we have given freedom to three millions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, forty millions of people have enslaved themselves, and exchanged slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Hence the vital issue whether Congress and its arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land—whether in time of peace the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one almost as numerous as the other, and

making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive labor of the people; or whether the Constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 or 1816, provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad.—The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; the Union of the States restored; that our Federal system may be reimpaired; fraternal feeling re-established; that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditure diminished; that taxation may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals of the nation.

But we are tired for the redress of the great wrongs, and the correction of the many abuses under which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope, I am, very truly, your friend, ANDREW JOHNSON. GEN. THOMAS EWING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

30,000 WORTH OF GOODS! MOCK & BROWN, WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS Salisbury, N. C.

ARE YOU IN RECEIPT of the largest and most complete Stock of Goods they have ever offered in the market? And their goods have been bought at such prices as to enable them to sell at rates that cannot fail to induce ready sales to all who want good merchandise. Their stock consists of all grades from the lowest price to the best quality of goods so sold in this market.

Photograph Gallery!!

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS, Cartes de Visites, Cartes de Vignettes, And all other Styles of Pictures Cheap at KENNEDY'S, Cor. Main and Fisher Streets, Opposite Murphy's Row, SALISBURY, N. C.

SALEM ALMANACS! BROWN'S Farmer's & Planter's Almanac FOR 1869, FOR SALE BY J. M. KNOX & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

Dr. W. F. Bason, DENTIST, SALISBURY, N. C.

OFFICE on the corner of Innis and Church Streets, near the Mansion House. Communications through the Post Office at this place, or otherwise, attended to the first opportunity.

Edgeworth Female Seminary

This Institution will be re-opened on the first day of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a session of 20 weeks, of Tuition, with Board, Washing and contingent fee, will be according to the class; either \$105, or \$110, or \$125, or \$126.50, if paid half in advance. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and cases.—Moderate extra charges will be made for ancient and modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting.—For circulars address J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro, N. C. July 9. (68).

Fresh Arrivals at No. 2, Granite Row, VICTOR WALLICE is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Notions, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. The ladies especially invited to give him